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HUMAN SLAVERY AS IT EXISTS IN IOWA

Startling Story of the Two Chattels Told in Police Court.

NOW THEY SUPPORTED THEIR OWNER

AN ACCOUNT BOOK SHOWING RECEIPTS AND AMOUNTS TURNED OVER.

In Answer to a Query the Slaves Said They Believed Their Owners Could Kill Them.

Judge Wilcox sentenced Endo, a Japanese, to six months' imprisonment yesterday for violating section 100 of the Penal Laws, which imposes a penalty upon any person who shall in any manner solicit or be privy to or aid or abet in soliciting.

In imposing the sentence, Judge Wilcox said: "The evidence certainly shows that the defendant has been privy to aiding in soliciting and I sentence him to six months' imprisonment."

The question arises, if Endo is merely privy and accessory, what is being done with the principal?

What influenced the police to nolle prosequi against Takahashi?

Why is it so hard for the police to locate the wretched Yokoyama, who kicks and beats and abuses enslaved Japanese women because they do not bring to him fast enough the price he demands for their souls?

Does Yokoyama divide his putrid spoils with the police?

Did Takahashi, Yokoyama and the police conspire together, entrap Endo and yield him up to justice to cover up their own well-kept paths of sin?

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth says he believes there is no such person as Yokoyama. He believes him a myth, a straw Jap, a mere convenience.

Officer Hanrahan, the Sherlock Holmes of the force, says that he knows where Yokoyama lives in Palam, beyond the rice fields.

Who pays for Yokoyama's immunity? Who owns the slave drivers who kick women with the luted foot?

Story of Human Slavery.

The story told in police court yesterday by Mino Chokai and Mashino Saki, two Japanese women, does not answer these questions, but it establishes the existence in Honolulu of the worst sort of human slavery that ever flourished anywhere.

Mashino Saki, a little, not unattractive Japanese woman, being without other means of support, went into the employ of Yokoyama at Palam as cook. She told on the witness stand how she was transformed from a domestic to a wretched underling of Yokoyama and how when her earnings were less than her slave-driver lord thought they should be, she was beaten and kicked until she finally fled in the night for fear of her life.

In her flight from the woman-beater she was accompanied by Mino Chokai, who was similarly enslaved. In their last quarrel with Yokoyama he told them that they were in debt to him \$350. He said he had bought furniture for his house and that they owed him on that account.

They went into the street practically naked and without a penny.

At King street, near the bridge, they were found, weeping, by Endo. They told him they were immoral women and penniless. He took them to a spare room in his house. Next morning he loaned them \$480, of which \$350 was to pay the debt claimed by Yokoyama and the balance to be used in procuring clothing.

Money Paid to Their Master.

The girls said on the stand that Endo knew that they could only repay him from their income as inmates of an evil resort and that he knew they were going to Iwilei. In fact, he went down to Iwilei and paid a month's rent in advance for their room.

Endo testified that the money given the girls was cash that belonged to Takahashi and that he gave it to the two women because they were Japs and needy.

After the two women became established at Iwilei, Endo kept accounts of their receipts and disbursements with remarkable fidelity. The disbursements were always nearly equal to the receipts and were made to Endo himself. Saki's income for September and her payments to Endo were as follows for the seventeen days reported:

	Income.	Paid to Endo.
September 1	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50
September 2	3.50	3.50
September 3	4.50	4.50
September 4	3.50	3.50
September 5	4.50	4.50
September 6	4.50	4.50
September 7	3.50	3.50
September 8	4.50	4.50
September 9	4.50	4.50
September 10	4.50	4.50
September 11	5.00	5.00
September 12	3.00	3.00
September 13	4.50	4.50
September 14	5.00	3.00
September 15	3.50	2.50
September 16	2.50	2.50
September 17	2.50	2.50
September 18	1.50	1.50
Total	\$68.00	\$68.00

Liberal to His Chattel.

From the above statement it appears that the philanthropic Endo allowed Mino Saki the sum of \$3.00 for her own incidental expenses. Two or three other account books belonging to Endo were

THROW THE CAPITOL GROUNDS OPEN TO ALL

Take Down That Ugly Iron Fence Around Them.

SO SAY HONOLULU BUSINESS MEN

VIEWS OF A LARGE NUMBER AS EXPRESSED TO REPORTERS.

They Agree With The Republican That the Grounds Belong to the People and Should be Free.

What ought to be done with that ugly iron fence around the capitol grounds? Ought it to be torn down and the grounds thrown open to the people who own them or kept as private grounds for the sole benefit of public officials?

This is the question that has been propounded by The Republican. This paper believes the grounds should be thrown open just as any other public park or grounds, and it has always believed that the majority of the business and thinking men of the city took the same view. It now knows they do. Herewith is given the opinions of a number of business men as gathered by Republican reporters.

They tell their own story:

B. F. Boyden, manager of L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.: "I think the capitol grounds should be open at all times. The public has a right to enter the beautiful capitol park, and to keep it under lock and key is an imposition. The days of feudal customs are past; closing the moat and raising the drawbridge is out of date and should not be perpetuated in Honolulu. The evening is the most pleasant hour of the day, and at such a time the residents of the city should not be barred from the lovely capitol lawn. By all means, open the gates."

E. A. McInerney: "I would like to see the iron fence removed, but the stone parapet should be allowed to remain. There is no reason whatever for the gates being locked. I should like also to see a gateway at the corner of King and Richards streets, with a walk leading to the entrance of the capitol. It is a hardship for business men to walk all the way round to the present entrance, which is entirely for carriages. It is a mere driveway, without any walk for footmen. A walk from the corner would not in any way mar the grounds and would furnish a direct entrance for people having business at the capitol."

L. Livingstone, of The Kasha store: "As far as I am personally concerned, I would say that the capitol grounds should be opened evenings for the people. It is a well known fact that we have some too much park space, and in all tropical countries parks are very essential to the comfort of the people. If I were managing it I would tear down the entire stone wall and iron fence and make the grounds easily accessible from all sides. The grounds belong to the people and there is no reason for denying them full possession."

J. W. Bergstrom, dealer in musical instruments, said: "If the police would lock after it and not permit hoodlums to monopolize the grounds I think it would be a good idea to open the gates at night. The grounds should be lighted and as often as possible the band should be secured to furnish music to the crowds. The present opportunity for the people to pass a pleasant evening down town are very restricted and there is no reason why they should not have possession of their own."

A. Coyne, of the Coyne Furniture Co., said: "I have often wondered why the gates to the capitol grounds are locked at night and believe it would be a good thing for the people if they had access to the capitol premises."

H. H. McKee, contracting painter: "Tear down the fence, by all means. The people need the park round the capitol building for recreation grounds. A large number of the evening concerts given by the band ought to be held in the capitol grounds and could be if the people would demand their rights. I have been in the capitol city of nearly every state and territory in the union, and there is not another one outside of Hawaii, where the grounds are fenced in. The locking of the gates at night, as though the capitol grounds were some sacred spot, is simply ridiculous. Throw them open, I say."

E. W. Jordan: "I would like to see a gate on the corner of Richards and King. I know how difficult it is to please everybody. Personally, I don't like any fence around public buildings or grounds."

G. M. Whitney of Whitney & Marsh: "Fences are quite unnecessary, particularly a stone wall and iron fence. Being already there, it is doubtful if it would be wise to throw away the valuable material contained therein, but if it was not there it would certainly be very foolish to build the fence. It would not be justifiable to spend a great deal of money just now, for the quality of our business streets ought to be corrected first."

J. C. Ledwith, manager for Hart & Co., said: "By all means throw open the grounds to the public. We have no place here to go at night. As a public park the gates should not be locked. All public grounds in the States are free to the public to whom they belong and the people are allowed

THE GREAT FREEDOM IN MAKING USE OF THEIR ADVANTAGES.

THE CONDITIONS AT HONOLULU ARE SUCH AS TO MAKE THE OBLIGATION OF THE AUTHORITIES ALL THE GREATER TO ENDEAVOR TO GRANT FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Not only should the gates be opened to the people on these moonlight nights, but more and better benches and comforts should be added to the capitol grounds. There are no pleasant resorts here. Nature has been kind in providing superb evenings and bright moonlight nights. It is a mistake to lock the people out of their only pleasure grounds under such circumstances."

C. C. Eakin of Eakin Bros.: "The fence ought to be taken away. It is undoubtedly a very great inconvenience and the grounds and building are public property. It would have helped if a gate could have been put in at the Richards and King street corner."

Dan Whitman of Whitman & Co.: "The fence is a nice piece of work, but is certainly not appropriate. It should be removed, as has been done from around Thomas square, which looks better with no enclosure."

A. Barnes of Hobson & Co.: "I should rather see the fence taken down. You will not see the like surrounding the capitol in any state in the Union. The grounds should be always open. The original building had a high wall and the difficulty of 1887 the entrance was guarded. It was then like a private residence, the palace of the king. It is now a public building and it should be open, with walks radiating from the center outward. A person must walk about a quarter of a mile around to reach the building."

E. A. Nichols of Wall-Nichols Co.: "The fence should stay there for the present, but a gate should have been put in at the Richards and King street corner. The expense of removing the fence would be large and the money is needed for repairing our streets and roads, which are a disgrace. After this is done I am in favor of removing the fence. It would really improve the lands."

Thomas Wall—There may be times during a great public function when the crowds would interfere if the fence was removed. Evidently, however, the fence should come down. I am opposed to the principle of keeping the place enclosed."

I. Erick of Pacific Import Co.: "It is entirely immaterial to me whether or not the fence is removed. It would look better and, as you say, the government building is for the public."

M. R. Counter—It would be all right as it is if the gates were kept open and there was a gate at each corner, which would give a short cut from every direction. I should rather see a post and chain fence around the grounds as an ornament and I would like to see the same around Thomas square."

Charles Belina—I don't think the fence looks well. The grounds ought to be open to the public. There should be more entrances by all means."

GOOD CONCERT GIVEN AT THE CATHOLIC MISSION

Large Audience Listens to a Fine Program Well Rendered—Credit Due Father Valentin.

The Catholic Mission was crowded to overflowing last evening at the musical entertainment given by the Catholic Benevolent Union. About 400 people made up the audience which listened to the excellent program which had been prepared by Father F. H. Valentin. The audience was very appreciative, applauding vigorously all the pieces on the program. Quite a number of encores were given and were well rendered by the different soloists.

The stage was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns, making a neat appearance. Flags and bunting had been draped from the center of the platform across the room, adding greatly to the artistic effect of the stage.

All the numbers on the program were well rendered. Miss Alice Campbell brought forth rounds of applause by her rendition of "Ave Maria," by Gounod. She sang very sweetly and with great feeling. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss A. M. Campbell and Paul Perry, the violinist. She also rendered "The Song That Reached My Heart" with equal taste and precision and was heartily applauded for her efforts.

Father F. H. Valentin was enthusiastically greeted for his rendition of "Gaiety Song." Father Valentin has a voice of rare quality, and his audience and it is a great pity that Honolulu cannot hear him often.

The following people took part in the program: Miss Ab. M. Campbell, accompanist; Seb. L. Kambouh, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Annie Holt, Rev. F. H. Valentin, Saint Louis Mandolin club, Oahu College quartet, John A. Hughes, Catholic Mission band, Al Campbell, P. Perry, Eva Parker, A. E. Murphy, Catholic choir, Johannes P. Eckardt.

Y. M. C. A. Members Outing.

The Young Men's Christian Association, Juniors, forenoon outing, went out to Maunaloa yesterday for an outing. They took their lunches, leaving here on the morning train, and stayed all day.

S. M. Damon's swimming tank was at the visitors' disposal and much pleasure was derived by taking advantage of the opportunity presented. There were some fine swimmers among the juniors and a rare day of enjoyment was had, as the weather was superb. The juniors returned in the evening, enthusiastic over the trip.

Today's Republican consists of ten pages. See that you get a complete paper.

PARKER RESIGNS FROM THE POLICE FORCE

Senior Captain Refuses to Serve With Hanrahan.

TELLS WHY HE LEFT THE FORCE

REFUSED TO BE INSULTED FURTHER BY THE HIGH SHERIFF'S PET.

Final Trouble Arose Last Night Over Hanrahan Ordering the Arrest of a Sober Man—Story in Detail.

Senior Captain Robert Parker of the police department gave his resignation to High Sheriff Brown last night. He will not report for duty this morning. Tomorrow he will turn over the keys and insignia of office to his official superiors and step out, severing his connection with the department in which he has faithfully labored for the past nine years.

This action on the part of Captain Parker is sudden, but not altogether unexpected by those familiar with the inside workings at police headquarters.

He was insulted last night by Officer Hanrahan. The insult was followed by rapid developments. Hanrahan was thrust bodily out of headquarters and into the street by the unassisted efforts of the senior captain. He was seized by the nape of the neck and the seat of the pants and given a swift rush which took him beyond the confines of the righteous indignation of his jurisdiction. This action on the part of Captain Parker was his answer to a sneering remark of Hanrahan's, "I'd like to see you put me out."

After he was thoroughly and completely on the outside of the station he heard the captain's voice, which in a revolution suppressing tone, said: "Now, Hanrahan, if you come back in here I will have you locked in a cell." Manuel Espina was stationed at the door and told by the captain that under no circumstances should he allow Hanrahan to enter the building until such time as High Sheriff Brown or his deputy, Chillingworth, should arrive.

In a few moments High Sheriff Brown arrived. He talked with Hanrahan a while on the outside, then entered the building and called Captain Parker to the window of the deputy sheriff's office. He told the captain that Hanrahan had been carrying out secret orders.

Captain Parker said: "I know nothing of Hanrahan's secret orders, but I cannot be spied on by a common officer. Hanrahan or myself must quit the department. I will not work with such a man."

The high sheriff made no reply and the captain departed for his home.

Captain Parker Talks.

The story leading up to the resignation of Captain Parker is told best in his own words:

"John Thomas, a patrolman, was called off his regular beat by Hanrahan tonight and asked to accompany him to the Merchants' Exchange saloon. When he entered Hanrahan pointed to a man known as 'Scotty,' who was taking a glass of beer with three or four friends, and said, 'Arrest that man,' without saying why or what for. The man was arrested, brought to the station, searched and locked up. I came in and looked the fellow over and in my judgment he was not drunk enough to justify locking him up."

"I went at once up the street and found Thomas and asked him who ordered him to arrest a man that was not drunk. He said, 'Hanrahan.' I then and there ordered Thomas never again to arrest a man on Hanrahan's order unless he merely called for assistance."

"I then went back to the station to wait until the high sheriff came to see him about the matter."

"Hanrahan came in while I was waiting and said, 'Captain Parker, I don't want you to interfere with me in my duty,' and clenched his fists threateningly."

"I said, 'Hanrahan I do not want you to interfere with me. I have charge of this building and if necessary I will have you put out.'"

"I'd like to see you put me out," retorted Hanrahan."

But He Did Put Him Out.

"I at once stepped up, turned Hanrahan's face to the door, caught him by the neck and the seat of his pants and tossed him into the street. After he was outside I told him if he came inside again I would have him locked up in a cell. I then waited for the coming of the high sheriff. He soon arrived and had a talk with Hanrahan on the outside and listened to his story. Brown then came in and called me up to the deputy sheriff's office. He said he had given Hanrahan private orders to do as he had done. I told Brown that I knew nothing of his private orders, but that I did not want to be spied upon by a common police officer. I told him if he wanted me to stay on the force he must let Hanrahan go and that I would not work with such a man. I told him that one or the other of us must go. Brown did not say a word. I will not report for duty tomorrow and next day I will turn over my keys and such things to Brown."

"I have too much respect for my family to work with such a man as Hanrahan."

Hanrahan a Trouble Brewed.

This is not the first time he has caused trouble in the department. About three

PEARL HARBOR NOT TO BE IMPROVED NOW

Money Appropriated Would Barely Start the Work.

MUST AWAIT ACTION OF CONGRESS

SUCH IS THE INFORMATION GIVEN OUT AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

When Uncle Sam is Ready to Go Ahead He Will Take Land He Wants by Condemnation.

[Staff Correspondence The Republican.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—There is a good deal of misunderstanding about the proposed development of Pearl Harbor as a naval station for the navy of the United States. It appears from advices that have reached Washington that there is an impression in the islands that the harbor will not be developed because the owners of the land adjoining it are asking a very high price for the land and that the United States government will not pay this price, preferring to abandon the project.

The Republican correspondent has asked the navy department to tell exactly how the Pearl Harbor improvement matter stands at this date, and here is the story that he got in response to that request:

At the last session of congress there was presented to both the senate and the house an extensive report on the Pearl Harbor scheme. The report was the work of a board of naval experts that had been investigating the matter. It was accompanied by charts and a full description of the work that ought to be done, both on the land and in the bottom of the harbor. The report was accompanied by a bill which had been drafted by the navy department. This bill provided for dredging the channel into the harbor, for the construction of a naval base, for the purchase of land along the water front and for doing a number of other things that need to be done.

When the report and bill reached congress it was referred to the committee on naval affairs in the senate and the same course was followed in the house. That is the fact that ever was heard about it. The senate and house committees simply ignored the bill, but they did put into the regular naval appropriation bill for the current year an appropriation of \$100,000 for dredging the channel into Pearl Harbor, and let things go at that.

The navy department then found itself high and dry regarding the general Pearl Harbor proposition and it set about looking into the matter to see what could be done. It found, in the first place, that the \$100,000 which congress allowed it for dredging the channel into the harbor was about one-fifth enough to do the work properly. It had no money to buy land or to build a naval station. The question, then, was whether the department had better go ahead and spend the money really appropriated on the dredging work. A start could be made with that, anyway. The question was considered and it was decided not to begin dredging at all until the money for completing the entire work was in hand. The reason for this decision is not far to seek. As matters stand now, Pearl Harbor is an unimproved piece of property. If the navy department were to start work in dredging the harbor it would at once become partly improved property and the real estate in that vicinity would increase in price accordingly.

Awaiting an Appropriation.

So it is all in the air, and nothing will be done until congress passes a proper bill, making appropriation for the entire work. If, after that has been done, the land owners along the shores of the harbor get their notions of the price of land too high, condemnation proceedings will be started. When the United States government wants land for the public service and the owner of the land places a very high price upon it, the United States government takes the land anyway, through the courts and allows a jury to say what a fair valuation of it is. Then the government pays the price fixed by the jury. This is the law of Hawaii as well as the law of the United States.

So it appears, from the navy department's version of the matter, that Pearl Harbor is going to be improved when congress makes the appropriation, which will be at the session opening in December, and that the price set upon the land around there will have nothing to do with the case.

Offered to Buller.

London, Oct. 18.—Under reserve, the Daily Express publishes a report that General Sir Redvers Buller has been summoned from South Africa to succeed Lord Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts declining to accept the position without a free hand.

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CAPT. BERGER AND BAND AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Hawaiian band will resume its public concert, the first after the annual vacation. It will be given at the capitol grounds and Capt. Berger and the band will no doubt receive a warm welcome home. The program will be as follows:

PART I.
Overture—Welcome.....Berg
Song—The Holy City.....Adams
Gavotte—Dulce.....Tovoy
Selection—Bohemian Girl.....Balf
PART II.
Reminiscences of All Nations.....Godfrey
Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana.....
Ballet—Alice, Where art Thou?.....
Finale—Il Trovatore.....Verdi
The Star Spangled Banner.